Population – 1936.

General.

Decatur, Ga., DeKalb New Era
March 5, 1936

Changes In Colored Population

Students of changes in our population have recently been keenly interested in a bulletin which the census bureau sent out concerning the present status of the colored people in various parts of the country.

The bulletin contains some interesting information. New York—and this means mostly Harlem—contains 307,706, which is the largest compact body of negroes in the world. The other large cities rank in accordance with their general population. Chicago contains 233,000 and the cities of the south show a much smaller number. Atlanta contains 90,077. This is said to be the most homogeneous group in the United States. Notwithstanding the negroes of Atlanta belong mainly to the south, the astonishing fact is presented that the colored population of Detroit, which numbers 120,066, are from Georgia. Here we get a glimpse of the vast movement which has been taking place among the colored people in recent times. When Detroit and other large northern cities suddenly shifted from commercial to manufacturing cities, the negroes found themselves face to face with new and expanding opportunity to make more money and enjoy living conditions which surpassed anything they had known before. Hence, Georgia shipped over 100,000 of its best and most intelligent workers to Detroit. Other cities received a large share of our colored emigrants.

When the negroes were brought to this country, they were landed chiefly in southern ports. Large numbers of them were located in Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

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SHIFTING POPULATION

MID-DECADE census estimates show some surprises. The population of the United States, as of 1935, was shown to be 127,521,000, a gain of nearly 5,000,000. Yet ten states lost in population. The states losing — usually in small numbers—were Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The scattering of these states is peculiar. Industrial states did not lose so much in numbers from the depression, but agricultural states lost heavily, both from depression and drought.

Loss by California and gain by Florida came about through travel habits; from time to time the fashions change. The Carolinas, agricultural states, gained in industries, hence in population. Negro emigration caused Louisiana and Arkansas to make very small gains in totals, although they are known to have gained rather largely in whole population.

Population authorities have been saying for the last few years that the population of the country as a whole would probably become stationary in a decade or so. The indicated rate of gain since 1930 discredits that theory. Decentralization of crowded areas may result in changes of large import in some states. The southwest and the Atlantic states southeast appear to be in for population increases.

Spartan, S. C. Item
May 29, 1936

SHIFT IN POPULATION

Columbia, May 28.—The negro population of South Carolina increased 8.2% during the decade 1920-30, while the white increased 15.4% in the same period, according to Dr. S. M. Derrick of the department of economics at the University of South Carolina.

Forty-five and six-tenths per cent, or 794,000, out of the state's population of 1,738,000 are negroes, he says.

Pickens county has the smallest ratio of negro population in South Carolina with 14.5% of its people of that race.